

WILL OFFER BILLS TO PROTECT LIFE

Doherty Plans Legislation to Guard Working People From Danger.

APPLIANCES ARE SIMPLE

At Little Cost, Many Accidents Can Be Prevented in Virginia Factories.

Bills designed for the protection of employees who are engaged at work around dangerous pieces of machinery or who are exposed to risk in their daily employment, will be framed and offered to the next Legislature by State Labor Commissioner James B. Doherty. This announcement was made yesterday by Mr. Doherty, who has been studying the subject for some time, and has his ideas clearly defined.

These measures will be specific, making clear each point which is intended to cover. In many cases he finds that the most simple expedients, at nominal cost, will protect the lives and limbs of working people, and at the same time prove in the long run a profitable investment for the employers themselves.

Employers Would Co-operate.
The great majority of those who employ the labor of others, in the opinion of Mr. Doherty, fully desire to protect the men if for no other reason, this would be true from the standpoint of expense, for one lawsuit would entail more cost in many cases than would the equipment of an entire factory with protective appliances.

As an instance, the commissioner would have all shops where circular saws are used, equipped with guards. The appliance is a simple wooden affair, suspended from above, and costing perhaps two dollars, making it impossible that the hand of the operator could be drawn into the saw, or that his leg could be cut off below. The same protection would apply to every wheel, so that if the saw or wheel should break, as often happens, the guard would stop the dangerous loose part and save the workman's life.

Set screws are another point where such methods would be used. They are regarded as extremely dangerous.

Guard Stairways.
In the matter of stairways, Mr. Doherty believes laws are needed. He finds many open stairways with no hand rails, and where a misstep would mean death or maiming for life. Especially in a fire would such places spell disaster. He would have all doors left unlocked during working hours, thus preventing in large measure such catastrophes as the recent horrible factory fire in New York. If reports concerning conditions there are true.

The astonishing part of the situation is that manufacturers often distinguish between the States which already have such laws and those which do not. Mr. Doherty has learned that when shipments of machinery are to be made, inquiry is had as to the laws. If it is intended for purchasers in the score or so of States where statutes are in force, the life-saving appliances are added before the factory is left. Otherwise they are left off.

Not in Force in South.
It appears that Tennessee is the only Southern State, unless Kentucky be included in this classification, which has such laws for the protection of the people who work in factories.

The appalling number of accidents in Virginia has aroused Mr. Doherty and caused him to take the matter up. Upon inquiry, he finds that a large proportion are easily preventable, at a cost which will be inconsiderable to the employers, and which most of them will be glad to stand for if only notified of the existence of these appliances.

An inspector from the Labor Department would see that the laws are complied with. There would be no public expense in this, as the inspector is now required to visit all factories in regard to other matters.

Scott-Dougherty.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Pungoteague, Va., July 7.—A very pretty marriage took place Wednesday at the home of Mrs. James C. Dougherty, when her daughter, Miss Mabel G. Dougherty, became the wife of Burleigh Lee Scott, of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. L. Murphy, pastor of the Methodist Church. After luncheon, the bridal party was driven to Keller in an automobile, where they took the train for Philadelphia, at which place the newly married couple will make their home.

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Eddie Luck Before and After



These pictures, the first taken in April and the second yesterday, show the remarkable change in the condition of Eddie Luck, the seven-year-old boy of Bon Air, Chesterfield county, who was taken to the Memorial Hospital less than three months ago for treatment for malnutrition. The first picture shows the youngster when he weighed twenty-two pounds, most of which was literally skin and bones. The second depicts an almost healthy normal youngster, weighing fifty pounds. The treatment the boy received was mainly proper nourishment, and it was that which wrought such a remarkable change in his physical appearance.

SWANSON PLEADS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT

He Urges Annual Appropriation of \$20,000,000 for Five Years for Post and Rural Delivery Routes.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—An annual appropriation of \$20,000,000 for five years to improve the post roads and rural delivery routes of the government was urged in the Senate today by Mr. Swanson, of Virginia.

Containing that despite the amazing achievements in many directions scored by this country, it is notorious that the United States has the poorest public roads and highways of any civilized nation, he said he regarded the subject as the paramount one before the American people.

Mr. Swanson explained that his plan would open up more than 1,000,000 miles of roads to government aid; that the States or local authorities would furnish an amount equal to that appropriated by the Federal government, and that the total would be divided among the States according to population.

He said the limitation to postal roads and routes eliminated any constitutional objections.

Good Road Department.
The bill would create a road department, consisting of engineers and capable officials, to carry out the project. The measure, he explained, was modeled somewhat after the Virginia law.

"The Federal government," said Senator Swanson, "should delay no longer extending to the State and local authorities generous aid for road improvement. When the Federal gov-

ernment commences to bear its fair share of the burden of improving our public roads, that day will mark the beginning of the end of bad roads in this nation. It will open a new chapter in our history, each leaf of which, when turned, will gleam with more happy country homes, better schools and churches, and larger and more prosperous rural communities. Imagination would be powerless to picture through the vista of the coming years the increased health and happiness, the increased wealth and power, the great moral and material advance which would result from this republic upon the inauguration of this great national policy."

Mr. Swanson pointed out that Americans have become the greatest manufacturing people in the world, that their mines furnish the world more than one-half of its mineral products and wealth, their plains and prairies are the granaries of the world. Cotton, he said, continues the king of plants, "and the world's comfort and clothing are dependent upon the white fields of the South."

"Our wealth," he continued, "is greater today than that of any other nation; we have become supreme in finance and foremost in the world's commerce; we surpass in money expended for primary and general education and in mileage of railroads, navigable rivers and improved harbors the story of our progress reads more like romance than history. Yet," he said, "no other enlightened people in the world are cursed with such a wretched condition of roads, with more than nine-tenths of the public roads and highways in the United States during rainy seasons almost impassable."

Over Public Roads.
He said it is estimated that 90 per cent of our internal commerce (which exceeds the "inter-foreign commerce of the entire world") must first or last be hauled over the public roads. The average haul of this vast commerce over the public highways has been estimated at a little more than nine miles, averaging in cost 23 cents per ton per mile, against 7 cents in France and 11 cents in England and Germany. Based on estimates of what he termed good authority, improvement of main lines of the system of roads in this country along methods adopted abroad would save in hauling alone more than \$25,000,000 annually to the people of the United States. This is what Senator Swanson called the "mud tax" paid each year by Americans for hauling their products over poor roads.

Senator Swanson, urging his bill, contended that the people of the United States should be treated by the government as generously and considerately in the matter of road improvement as are the people of the American colonies, for whose roads the Washington government has appropriated generously; that the American people have greater demands upon the public treasury, filled with their contributions, than have the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines. He said that in his bill he had endeavored to so safeguard the Federal government that it would spend no money and incur no expense except after it had received full value in improved roads.

HOUSES UNROOFED BY SEVERE STORM

Great Damage in Fredericksburg and Vicinity, but No Fatalities.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Fredericksburg, Va., July 7.—The worst storm of years passed over this city and vicinity this afternoon. Houses were unroofed, telephone and electric wires blown down, plate-glass windows smashed and trees uprooted. The roof of W. A. Bell & Bros. and Brown and Crismond's stores were blown off, and the stores flooded.

The roof blown off two boxcars and several loaded cars on the tracks of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad were moved some distance by the wind. The Casino Island Company suffered heavy loss on the island used as a summer resort, wires, stands and concessions being blown down. The city and incandescent electric plants were put out of business and the city was in darkness to-night. There was a heavy rainfall and terrific lightning, but no fatalities.

Heavy Rain in Staunton.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Staunton, Va., July 7.—Beginning shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, two and a quarter inches of rain fell in Staunton within an hour, and the temperature fell from 86 to 72 degrees.

The business streets were like rivers, and Lewis Creek, which drains the city, was flooded. The lowlands in the Southeastern part of the city, including the grounds of the Western State Hospital and State School for the Deaf and Blind, were covered to a depth of about eight feet. The seats in which patients at the hospital usually sit on the lawn floated over the seven-foot iron fence. Damage was slight in Staunton. The rain was badly needed.

No Relief in Danville.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Danville, Va., July 7.—With the thermometer at 95 in the shade, and 105 in the sun here this afternoon, there seems to be no check to the severe heat wave, which has been crossing this section of the country for the past several weeks.

Rain Accompanied by Hail.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Tazewell, Va., July 7.—The heaviest rain for several weeks fell here this afternoon. The rain was accompanied by a storm of hail, but no damage was done by the latter.

Former Suffers Heavy Loss.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Woodstock, Va., July 7.—Barely getting the last load of his wheat crop in his barn before a severe storm swept over him, George Windle, a farmer, living several miles north of this place, lost the whole of it, when the barn was struck by lightning and burned. A lot of old wheat, some hay and farming implements were in this section this year, did much damage. At Strasburg several inches of rain fell in less than an hour. The temperature which has been around 100 for a week, has fallen considerably.

"Just Say" HORLICK'S

It Means Original and Genuine Malted Milk

The Food-drink for All Ages. More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Others are imitations.

Bathing Slippers



Large assortment, high and low, all colors, 25c, 50c, 75c. Hose to Match.

Vorheimer's

It has the Look and the Taste. Liggett's Orangeade is a mile ahead of similar drinks at the fountain. Not made from soda, but from pure Orange juice. Delicious and refreshing. Sold for 5c, only at Polk Miller's, the Rexall Store, 34 East Main Street.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

New Method Gas Ranges AT Pettit & Co.'s?

Famous 7-year-old Whiskey

\$1.00 bottle.

Hermann Schmidt
504 E. Broad St.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures itching scalp. Sold everywhere. 50c and 75c at Drug Stores.



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car

mers "30" fully equipped \$1,500.

The new Chalmers "36" is built along the same proven principles, and in bringing it out the aim is to have it follow in the footsteps of its famous predecessor.

Chalmers Motor Cars have given to the public from year to year a value which could not be obtained in any other automobile. When manufacturing methods and the economics of the great factory organization warranted a production of a better article for less money, the public has always been the one who benefited by it.

Chalmers Cars from the first have been pace makers of every season. From year to year they set new standards of motor car values. That the public is pleased with our achievements is shown by the orders we are receiving and the words of praise from the owners and those who know.

Deliveries will be made in rotation as the orders are received.

We invite you to come in and see the 1912 Models.

The Chalmers "30" was the first genuine automobile to sell for as low a price as \$1,500. No car of equal value ever has been sold for the same price or for less. In 1909 the price was \$1,500. In 1910 we were able to greatly improve the car without a change in price. The 1911 models repeated this history, and now in 1912 we are able to give you even more car than ever for the same money: Chalmers "30" fully equipped \$1,500.

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Chalmers "Thirty Six" Touring Car

CHARTERS ISSUED

The following charters were issued yesterday by the State Corporation Commission:

The Norfolk Journal Company (Inc.), Norfolk, Va. J. L. Hubbard, president; S. B. Appaby Jr., vice-president; Thurmer Hogard, secretary and treasurer—all of Norfolk, Va. Capital: Maximum, \$10,000; minimum, \$2,500. Objects: Publish a newspaper.

Coveville Orchard (Inc.), Charlottesville, Va. Charles W. Kent, president; S. H. Watts, vice-president; C. G. Maples, secretary and treasurer—all of Charlottesville, Va. Capital: Maximum, \$5,000; minimum, \$1,000. Objects: Plant and grow orchards.

An amendment was issued to the charter of Strause Brothers & Co. (Inc.), of Richmond, eliminating the provision for preferred stock.

An amendment was issued to the charter of the West Highland Park Corporation, of Norfolk, decreasing the capital stock from \$20,000 to \$5,000.

Haverfield-Keister.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Farmville, Va., July 7.—On Wednesday, at half-after 2 o'clock, Miss Lillian Keister became the bride of H. D. Haverfield, of Bath, Me. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dudley Bookbinder of the Episcopal Church, in the presence of only the immediate family of the bride. The couple left after the ceremony for Atlantic City, from which point they will go direct to Bath.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: For Virginia—Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday; cooler Saturday, southeast portions; moderate east and southeast winds. North Carolina—Generally fair; except probable local thunder showers Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

MEMORANDUM.
July 7, 1911.
The temperature at 2:30 P. M. today was within a fraction of a degree of the 100 mark, exceeding the highest temperature ever recorded at the local office of the Weather Bureau.

In addition, today's reading exceeds all high temperatures since August 11, 1900, when it was 102.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Friday midnight temperature.....	75
9 A. M. temperature.....	81
Humidity.....	68
Wind, direction.....	S. W.
Wind, velocity.....	10
Weather.....	Clear
12 noon temperature.....	92
3 P. M. temperature.....	98
Chicago temperature.....	79
Minimum temperature.....	100
P. M. temperature.....	100
Mean temperature.....	74
Normal temperature.....	87
Excess in temperature.....	3
Deficiency in temperature.....	106
March.....	41
Accum. excess in temperature since January 1.....	5.93
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1.....	6.20
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1.....	6.20

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 6 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	Weather.
Abilene.....	84	90	Cloudy
Albany.....	82	92	P. cloudy
Asheville.....	78	84	Cloudy
Atlanta.....	80	90	P. cloudy
Atlantic City.....	79	84	Cloudy
Boston.....	72	78	Clear
Buffalo.....	76	82	Clear
Charleston.....	80	88	P. cloudy
Chicago.....	80	88	Cloudy
Denver.....	76	88	Cloudy
Duluth.....	68	64	Cloudy
Galveston.....	78	82	P. cloudy
Huron.....	80	84	Cloudy
Hayward.....	74	80	Cloudy
Jacksonville.....	80	90	P. cloudy
Kansas City.....	82	92	Clear
Knoxville.....	84	90	Cloudy
Louisville.....	76	84	Cloudy
Memphis.....	78	86	Cloudy
Mobile.....	88	84	P. cloudy
Minneapolis.....	68	76	Clear
New Orleans.....	76	78	Clear
New York.....	72	88	P. cloudy
Norfolk.....	84	90	Cloudy
North Platte.....	90	92	Cloudy
Oklahoma City.....	80	92	P. cloudy
Raleigh.....	82	94	P. cloudy
San Francisco.....	68	64	Clear
Spokane.....	64	64	P. cloudy
St. Paul.....	82	84	P. cloudy
Tampa.....	74	84	Cloudy
Washington.....	76	84	Rain
Wilmington.....	80	88	Clear
Wytheville.....	74	80	Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
July 8, 1911.
HIGH TIDE.
Sun rises..... 4:57
Sun sets..... 7:52
Morning..... 2:37
Evening..... 8:14

WOMAN VICTIM OF FATAL ACCIDENT

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Bristol, Tenn., July 7.—Mrs. Wexler, wife of E. B. Wexler, a wealthy coal dealer here, was instantly killed today while returning from the funeral of a friend. The buggy in which she and her daughter, Miss Donna Wexler, and Miss Beulah Massengill, were riding was almost turned over, throwing the party out, when the horse became frightened when a shaft came loose and ran away.

Mrs. Wexler's head struck the pavement, and her skull was crushed. The girls escaped serious injury. Mrs. Wexler was forty years of age. She was formerly a Miss Cassell, a member of a prominent Smith county family. Her brother, Frank Cassell, is prominently identified with the hardware business in Louisville, Ky. She was a sister of Judge George Cassell, of Radford.

WHO SUPPRESSED REST OF LETTERS?

(Continued From First Page.)
circumstances with little money and no clothes, and that she had taken her to her room.

Found Suicide Note.
"When I went out this morning to business," Miss Conrad said, "I left Miss Graham in bed. I forgot my pencil and returned for it. When I got into the room I was shocked to find a note on the table, together with a bundle of letters, the note saying that Miss Graham had committed suicide, and she had addressed the letter to the police."

"Miss Conrad also told me," continued Stokes, "that some of the letters were mine, and some belonged to other men. She said she rushed into the bedroom and found Miss Graham in bed, her face all blistered and

burned, where she had spilled carbolic acid. A doctor was called and pumped her out, Miss Conrad said, and saved her life.

"Miss Conrad told me then that her father was a Russian prince, and that nineteen years ago he came from Venezuela to Louisville, Ky., where he eloped with her mother. Miss Conrad told me that she was born in Bluefields, Venezuela. She told me that her father, the prince, owned a mine worth \$200,000, but that he had been killed in riots there, and that her mother had sold the mine for \$70,000, which sum she invested in real estate. Her revolution and bloodshed caused the burning out of the real estate, and she and her mother came to New York and collected \$20,000 insurance.

Left Her Poor.
"Then Miss Conrad told me that her mother had married an ugly man who had squandered the insurance money and left her poor. She had to work, and look after Miss Graham. Miss Conrad wanted me to sign a note for \$200 to allow Miss Graham to go abroad. I said I would not, as I would give no agreement because I thought Miss Graham a dangerous woman."

"I told Miss Conrad that Miss Graham was a Russian prince, and that I would not give Miss Graham one cent, but I said I would give Miss Conrad money for a nurse to look after Miss Graham. Miss Conrad wanted me to sign a note for \$200 to allow Miss Graham to go abroad. I said I would not, as I would give no agreement because I thought Miss Graham a dangerous woman."

Stokes said he offered to draw a check for \$200 to enable Miss Graham to get to Belgium to join her sister, whereupon, he continued:

"Miss Conrad said: 'O, no; don't draw a check; there might be some scandal about it. Give me the cash.' I said: 'All right,' and gave her the money."

The two defendants and Miss Graham's sister and Mrs. John Singleton, wife of a wealthy California mining man, who accompanied them in court, listened to Stokes's testimony with frequent derisive smiles. All three, dressed in the daintiest of summer costume, present a refreshing sight in the torrid court room. The pretty young defendants were dressed alike to-day in striking gowns of white serge trimmed with satin. Stokes wore a black, and carried a boat-shaped straw hat of the coolie fashion.

3 Days Outing 3

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Roanoke, \$3.00

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Friday, July 14th, 1911

Norfolk & Western Ry.

Returning, leaves Roanoke 1:30 P. M.; Lynchburg, 3:00 P. M., on Monday, July 17, 1911, stopping in both directions at Bedford, Montvale and Blue Ridge.

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